KONGSBERG

Online help and IETM documents for Kongsberg Maritime products

Layout specification

This document describes the mandatory page layout to be used with all online help and interactive electronic technical manual (IETM) publications on the CHM, HTML and EPUB formats produced by Kongsberg Maritime AS, and with all such documents provided with Kongsberg Maritime equipment.

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Disclaimer
Kongsberg Maritime AS endeavours to ensure that all information in this document is correct and fairly stated, but does not accept liability for any errors or omissions.

Warning
The equipment to which this manual applies must only be used for the purpose for which it was designed. Improper use or maintenance may cause damage to the equipment and/or injury to personnel. The user must be familiar with the contents of the appropriate manuals before attempting to install, operate or work on the equipment.
Kongsberg Maritime AS disclaims any responsibility for damage or injury caused by improper installation, use or maintenance of the equipment.

Support information
If you require maintenance or repair, contact your local dealer. You can also contact us using the following address: km.documentation@kongsberg.com. If you need information about our other products, visit our web site. On the web site you will also find a list of our dealers and distributors.

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Introduction

This document defines the standard and mandatory page layout to be used for on-line help and interactive electronic technical manual (IETM) publications within Kongsberg Maritime AS. Where and how to use this template is defined by the current quality control regulations. The template is however always used whenever any of the following documents are provided in electronic interactive format on CHM, HTML and/or EPUB formats:

- On-line help
- Operator, reference, installation and maintenance manuals
- Other documents aimed at end users
- Technical documents for project deliveries

Topics

- *Why use a common layout* on page 5
- *Electronic formats* on page 6
- *Template* on page 6
- *Questions and comments* on page 6
- *Where to find the template* on page 7

Why use a common layout

Any document we produce will tell the reader something about us. While the document carries its own context, the text and the layout of the document says something about the values that lay behind it. If the language is poor, the layout is a mess or the document's structure makes it difficult to read and seek specific information, we are clearly not regarded as "world class".

The layout defined for the Online help and IETM documents may not be revolutionary. It is simple and straightforward, but certain details have been added to increase readability. Using this template, documents from various parts of our organization will have identical appearance, and we will easier be regarded as one company.

The structure of the information in each document remains the responsibility of the author, but several guidelines exist within the documentation community.

Electronic formats

> Microsoft Compiled HTML Help (CHM) is a proprietary format for online help files, developed by Microsoft and first released in 1997 as a successor to the Microsoft WinHelp format. It was first introduced with the release of Windows 98, and is still supported and distributed through Windows XP, Vista and Windows 7 platforms. HTML Help files are made with Help authoring tools. Microsoft ships the Help Workshop with supported versions of Microsoft Windows and makes the tool available as a free download. There are also a number of third-party Help authoring tools available.
>
> — *www.wikipedia.org*

> EPUB (short for electronic publication; alternatively capitalized as ePub, ePUB, EPub, or epub, with "EPUB" preferred by the vendor) is a free and open e-book standard by the International Digital Publishing Forum (IDPF). Files have the extension .epub.
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>
> EPUB became an official standard of the International Digital Publishing Forum (IDPF) in September 2007, superseding the older Open eBook standard.
>
> — *www.wikipedia.org*

Template

A HTML style sheet (CSS) has been created for writers producing online help from native HTML editors. Writers using the *Arbortext* XML Editor have access to a dedicated stylesheet, which uses the same layout properties, through the *Arbortext Publishing Engine*.

Questions and comments

Questions and comments about the layout specified for Online help and IETM documents shall be posted to the following e-mail address:

km.communication@kongsberg.com

Where to find the template

The HTML stylesheet (CSS) can be downloaded from:

http://www.km.kongsberg.com/branding

Structure

This specification is valid for all online help and the interactive electronic versions of any document, manual or book aimed at end user personnel that shall install, maintain or use the product described. Typical user manual types are listed in the branding guidelines on:

http://www.km.kongsberg.com/branding

Online help and/or the interactive electronic version of a document is mainly generated from a single source XML file. The structure in the online help document is thus identical to the structure in the product's reference or operator manual.

Basic elements for typography and layout

This chapter describes the basic rules related to typography and page layout.

Topics

- *Logo on document title page* on page 9
- *Fonts and typefaces* on page 10
- *Page setup* on page 10
- *Page and text margins* on page 10
- *Page numbering* on page 11
- *Section numbering* on page 11
- *Printing* on page 11
- *Links* on page 11

Logo on document title page

The title page of a CHM file holds the KONGSBERG logo on the right hand side of a blue rectangle.

The rectangle is shaped as follows:

- Resolution: 100 ppi
- Width: 600 pixels
- Height: 100 pixels
- Background colour: Logo blue
- Logo height: 90 pixels
- Location of logo: Right hand side

Products sold using the Simrad brand name uses a similar rectangle.

Logo and colour definitions are provided on:

http://www.km.kongsberg.com/branding

You can also download the rectangles from this website.

Fonts and typefaces

The standard fonts to be used in all Kongsberg Maritime documents are defined in the branding guidelines on:

http://www.km.kongsberg.com/branding

Currently, all body text is presented in **Verdana**. The standard font size for online help is 10 pt. Headings are presented in **Verdana** using various font sizes and colours. The layout of these components are described in the *Styles* chapter.

Related topics

- *Styles* on page 18

Page setup

The page setup of the online help document will automatically reflect the page setup of the source document.

The browser application used to display the online help allows the reader to shape the window size to fit his preferences.

Page and text margins

Page margins are used to position the text on the page and to provide a border to the text.

Background colour is white. The page margin is identical to the text margin. The background colour and the page margins are defined in the stylesheet with the following style sheet (CSS) properties:

```
body {
 margin: 20px;
 padding-top:0px;
 padding-right: 0px;
 padding-bottom: 0px;
 padding-left: 10px;
 background-color: white;
 }
```

Page numbering

Page numbering is not used.

Section numbering

Section numbering is not permitted.

Printing

Online help pages are not created for printed output. It is possible, and the printed output will then simply reflect the online presentation.

Links

All online help documents provide multiple links to allow the reader to find more information.

The layout of the link presentation is controlled by the following stylesheet properties.

```
a:link {color: #0097DE; text-decoration: none;}
a:visited {color: #0097DE; text-decoration: none;}
a:active {color: #0097DE; text-decoration: none;}
a:hover {color: #0097DE; text-decoration: underline;}
```

Front and rear matters

The front matters in an online help document include the following elements:

a Title page

b Revision and disclaimer page

During compilation, the table of contents is automatically placed in the left window frame.

Topics

- *Title page* on page 12
- *Revision and disclaimer page* on page 13
- *Additional information in the front matters* on page 13
- *Table of contents* on page 14
- *Index* on page 14
- *End page* on page 14

Title page

The title page holds the KONGSBERG logo as described in the *Basic elements* chapter. See *Logo on document title page* on page 9.

The title page further contains the following information. All text placement and distances are defined in the styles.

- Document title using style **FrontTitle**
- Document subtitle using style **FrontSubTitle**
- Product part number (when applicable) using style **PartNumber**
- Product release information (when applicable) using style **ReleaseInfo**
- Document introduction using style **Ingress**.

Related topics

- *Basic elements for typography and layout* on page 9
- *Styles for the Title page* on page 32

Revision and disclaimer page

The page contains (from the top):

1. Heading “Revision status” using style **GenericTitle**.

   → *GenericTitle* on page 36

2. Itemized list with revision status.
3. Disclaimers:

   a Disclaimer headings using style **GenericTitle**.

   → *GenericTitle* on page 36

   b Disclaimer text using style **Disclaimer**.

   → *Disclaimer* on page 22

   Which disclaimers to use is described in section on page .

Additional information in the front matters

Additional information may be added to the front matters as required. This may typically be a list of illustrations, a list of abbreviations etc.

List of illustrations

A list of illustration is not implemented in Online help and IETM documents.

List of tables

A list of tables is not implemented in Online help and IETM documents.

Glossary

Note

A dedicated glossary is optional, and should not be used. If your document contains phrases or names that needs to be explained, try to do so in a footnote, or within the body text.

If a glossary is required, it must be implemented as a separate section in the first chapter of the manual.

List of abbreviations

Note

A dedicated list of abbreviations is optional, and should be avoided. If your document contains a phrase or name that is abbreviated, explain it within the body text the first time it is used in each topic.

If a list of abbreviations is required, it must be implemented as a separate section in the first chapter of the manual.

Table of contents

The table of contents is generated automatically in all XML documents. The compiler will automatically place it in a separate file in the online help hierarchy, and create the CHM or EPUB file with the correct table of contents.

Writers using other editors must rely on their editor's functionality, or build the table of contents manually.

Index

Note

Implementing an index is optional, but highly recommend.

The index is generated automatically in all XML documents provided that the required index term tags are used in the source files. The compiler will automatically place it in a separate file in the CHM hierarchy, and create the CHM file with the correct index.

Writers using other editing tools must build the index manually.

End page

Online help and IETM documents do not include an end page.

Tables

This chapter specifies the general rules related to the use of tables.

Topics

- *The purpose of tables* on page 15
- *Tables for tabular information* on page 15
- *Tables used as a layout method* on page 16

The purpose of tables

A table is both a mode of visual communication and a means of arranging data. The use of tables is pervasive throughout all communication, research and data analysis. Tables appear in print media, handwritten notes, computer software, architectural ornamentation, traffic signs and many other places. The precise conventions and terminology for describing tables varies depending on the context. Moreover, tables differ significantly in variety, structure, flexibility, notation, representation and use. In books and technical articles, tables are typically presented apart from the main text in numbered and captioned floating blocks.

In our documents, the use of tables serve the following purposes:

1. Used as method to organize information, tables allow you to place tabular information in a tidy manner.
2. Used as a layout method, tables allow you to place text and illustrations next to each other.

Tables for tabular information

A table set up to contain tabular information shall have a uniform appearance.

The following specifications apply for all tables.

Observe the following stylesheet properties:

Table

```
table {
 margin-top: 20px;
 margin-bottom: 20px;
 border-top-width: 1px;
 border-right-width: 1px;
 border-bottom-width: 1px;
 border-left-width: 1px;
 padding: 0px;
 }
```

th

```
th {
 font-size: 10pt;
 line-height: 140%;
 margin-top: 10px;
 margin-bottom: 10px;
 font-weight: Bold;
 font-style: Normal;
 padding: 5px;
 color: black;
 background-color:#EEEEEE;
 text-align: left;
 text-decoration: none;
 font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
 }
```

td

```
td {
 font-size: 10pt;
 line-height: 140%;
 margin: 20px;
 font-weight: Normal;
 font-style: Normal;
 padding: 5px;
 color: black;
 text-align: left;
 text-decoration: none;
 font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
 }
```

Tables used as a layout method

In several text editors, tables provide an efficient method to place text and illustrations next to each other.

1 **Table location**: From left text margin

2 **Table width**: Adjusted for best fit

Note

Tables must never exceed the text margins!

3 **Column widths**: Adjusted for best fit

4 **Cell font**: Standard **Normal** style, see *Normal* on page 18

5 **Cell font, header row**: No header row is used

6 **Shading, header row**: No shading is used

7 **Cell margins**: 0 pt. (over, under and on each side of the text in the cell)

8 **Border width**: No border (invisible)

9 **Text justification**: Left

10 **Caption**: No caption is used

In HTML, invisible tables must be created manually.

Styles

This chapter specifies the standard style provided with the Online help and IETM documents.

Topics

- *Text styles* on page 18
- *List styles* on page 24
- *Caption styles* on page 29
- *Heading styles* on page 33
- *Admonition styles* on page 36
- *Special styles* on page 39
- *Semantic elements* on page 40

Text styles

The standard style for normal text (body text) is **Normal**.

Topics

- *Normal* on page 18
- *NormalSmall* on page 20
- *Tip* on page 20
- *Important* on page 21
- *Disclaimer* on page 22
- *Quote and Attribution* on page 22

Normal

Use this style for all body text.

HTML

Use HTML tag **<p>**. Observe the following stylesheet properties:

```
p {
 font-family: Verdana, Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
 font-size: 10pt;
 font-weight: normal;
 color: black;
 line-height: 140%;
 margin-top: 5px;
 margin-right: 0px;
 margin-bottom: 0px;
 margin-left: 0px;
 }
```

XML DocBook

Use tag **<para>**.

For this tag, the XML stylesheet must reflect the CSS properties defined for the HTML element.

XML DITA

Use tag **<p>**.

For this tag, the XML stylesheet must reflect the CSS properties defined for the HTML element.

XML DocBook <formalpara>

In XML DocBook, the element **<formalpara>** may be used to place a single paragraph with a generic title. The title properties are those defined for **GenericTitle**.

→ *GenericTitle* on page 36

XML DocBook indented paragraph

In XML DocBook, the role **<para role=”indent”>** may be used to create indented text.

Observe the following stylesheet properties for online output:

```
p.indent {
 font-family: Verdana, Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
 font-size: 10pt;
 font-weight: normal;
 color: black;
 line-height: 140%;
 margin-top: 5px;
 margin-right: 0px;
 margin-bottom: 0px;
 margin-left: 25px;
 }
```

Note that the roles “indent” and “smalltext” can be combined for indented smaller text using **<para role=”indent smalltext”>**.

NormalSmall

This style is only intended for these special purposes:

- Table cells

HTML

Use HTML tag **<P class=”small”>**. Observe the following stylesheet properties:

```
P.small {
 font-family: Verdana, Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
 font-size: 9pt; (or 80%)
 font-weight: normal;
 color: black;
 line-height: 130%;
 margin-top: 5px;
 margin-right: 0px;
 margin-bottom: 0px;
 margin-left: 0px;
 }
```

XML DocBook

Use tag **<para>** with attribute **<role = “smalltext”>**.

In tables, use **<table>** and/or **<informaltable>** with attribute **<role = “smalltext”>**.

For this tag, the XML stylesheet must reflect the CSS properties defined for the HTML element.

Note that the roles “indent” and “smalltext” can be combined for indented smaller text using **<para role=”indent smalltext”>**.

XML DITA

Use tag **<p>** with attribute **<outputclass = “smalltext”>**.

For this tag, the XML stylesheet must reflect the CSS properties defined for the HTML element.

Tip

A **Tip** is used to draw the reader's attention to a useful hint, for example a suggestion or best practices.

HTML

In HTML use **<p class="tip">** with title **<h5 class="GenericTitle">**. The stylesheet defines the class as follows:

```
P.tip {
 font-family: Verdana, Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
 font-size: 10pt;
 font-weight: italics;
 color: black;
 line-height: 140%;
 margin-top: 5px;
 margin-right: 30px;
 margin-bottom: 0px;
 margin-left: 30px;
 }
```

→ *GenericTitle* on page 36

XML DocBook

Use element **<tip>**, which may contain one or more **<para>** elements.

For this tag, the XML stylesheet must reflect the CSS properties defined for the HTML element.

Important

An **Important** element is used to draw the reader's attention to something important, but still not worth an note, caution or warning.

HTML

In HTML use **<p class="important">** with title **<h5 class="GenericTitle">**. The stylesheet defines the class as follows:

```
P.important {
 font-family: Verdana, Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
 font-size: 10pt;
 font-weight: italics;
 color: black;
 line-height: 140%;
 margin-top: 5px;
 margin-right: 30px;
 margin-bottom: 0px;
 margin-left: 30px;
 }
```

→ *GenericTitle* on page 36

XML DocBook

Use element **<important>**, which may contain one or more **<para>** elements.

For this tag, the XML stylesheet must reflect the CSS properties defined for the HTML element.

Disclaimer

Use this style for all body text in the disclaimers.

HTML

Use **<p class="small">**.

```
P.small {
 font-family: Verdana, Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
 font-size: 9pt;
 font-weight: italics;
 color: black;
 line-height: 140%;
 margin-top: 5px;
 margin-right: 0px;
 margin-bottom: 0px;
 margin-left: 0px;
 }
```

XML DocBook

Use tag **<para>** within **<legalnotice>**.

For this tag, the XML stylesheet must reflect the CSS properties defined for the HTML element.

Quote and Attribution

Use this style for all quotes in the document. In all scientific writing, quotes are important to communicate direct transcripts from other written work.

Scientific writing supports a number of rules to when and how quotes can be used. Most important, transcripts must always be true to the source. Also, they must include (at least) the authors name, and which year the text was originally published. Whenever a quote is used, it is also expected to include a full reference to the quoted work. This is done either in a footnote, and/or in a list of references at the end of the book.

HTML

In HTML, two **<p>** classes are used to create a quote. The main bulk of the text is written using **<p class="quote">**, while the source of the information follows using **<p class="attribution">**. An optional title is provided using **<h5 class="quote">**.

```
P.quote {
 font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
 font-size: 10pt;
 font-weight: normal;
 text-align: left;
 color: black;
 line-height: 140%;
 margin-top: 5px;
 margin-right: 40px;
 margin-bottom: 0px;
 margin-left: 40px;
 }
```

```
P.attribution {
 font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
 font-size: 10pt;
 font-weight: normal;
 font-style: italic;
 text-align: right;
 color: black;
 line-height: 140%;
 margin-top: 5px;
 margin-right: 40px;
 margin-bottom: 0px;
 margin-left: 40px;
 }
h5.quote {
 font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
 font-size: 10pt;
 font-weight: normal;
 font-style: italic;
 text-align: right;
 color: 000080;
 line-height: 140%;
 margin-top: 5px;
 margin-right: 40px;
 margin-bottom: 0px;
 margin-left: 40px;
 }
```

XML DocBook

Use tag **<blockquote>** with a nested **<attribution>**.

For this tag, the XML stylesheet must reflect the CSS properties defined for the HTML element.

Example

> The rule once was that the type for chapter headings should be larger than the text type, but not so large that it should dwarf the text. Although this design fashion is now out-of-date, certain typographic conventions still apply. [...] Chapter headings are often set in all caps or in caps and small caps. [...] In titles and major headings of all kinds (including newspaper headlines) hyphenation should be avoided.
>
> — *James Felici, 2003*

Programlisting

Use this style to provide a literal listing its content, which is normally program code etc. All characters are kept “as is”, including carriage return and line feed.

HTML

In HTML, two **<p>** classes are used to create a quote. The main bulk of the text is written using **<p class=”quote”>**, while the source of the information follows using **<p class=”attribution”>**. An optional title is provided using **<h5 class=”quote”>**.

```
P.programlisting {
```

```
font-family: Courier;
font-size: 10pt;
font-weight: normal;
text-align: left;
color: black;
line-height: 140%;
margin-top: 5px;
margin-right: 0px;
margin-bottom: 0px;
margin-left: 0px;
}
```

XML DocBook

Use tag **<programlisting>**.

For this tag, the XML stylesheet must reflect the CSS properties defined for the HTML element.

XML DocBook role “smalltext”

Tag **<programlisting>** can be used with **<programlisting role=”smalltext”>** to provide a smaller text font.

List styles

Two types of itemized (bullet) lists are defined, as well as two types of numbered lists.

Bullet:1

Use this style to create a level 1 bullet list. This type of layout is used for standard lists where the information needs to be accentuated.

HTML

Bullet lists are created using HTML tags **<ul>** and one or more **<li>**. Observe the following stylesheet properties:

```
ul {
 margin-top: 4px;
 margin-right: 0px;
 margin-bottom: 4px;
 margin-left: 16px;
 }
li {
 font-family: Verdana, Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
 font-size: 10pt;
 color: black;
 line-height: 140%;
 margin-top: 5px;
 margin-right: 0px;
 margin-bottom: 2px;
 margin-left: 0px;
 padding: 0px;
 }
```

Each **<li>** may contain other HTML tags, including **<p>**.

If a title is used above the list, use style **GenericTitle**.

→ *GenericTitle* on page 36

XML DocBook

Use tag **<itemizedlist>**. Each **<itemizedlist>** can have a **<title>** and any number of **<listitem>** elements. Each **<listitem>** element can contain several other XML elements, including **<para>**.

For this tag, the XML stylesheet must reflect the CSS properties defined for the HTML element.

For nested lists, see *Bullet:2* on page 26.

Special purpose bullet list in XML DocBook

XML DocBook offers a special function **<itemizedlist role="related">**. This role replaces the bullet character with a small arrow. The purpose of this bullet list is to offer a "visual" reference to other information in a book. It is typically used as "related topics" lists without the list title.

Example 1 Itemized list with role="related"

Body text. The quick brown fox jumped over the lazy dogs back. The quick brown fox jumped over the lazy dogs back.

→ *List styles* on page 24

Body text. The quick brown fox jumped over the lazy dogs back. The quick brown fox jumped over the lazy dogs back.

Bullet:2

Use this style to create a level 2 bullet list.

HTML

In HTML, tags **<ul>** and **<li>** are used in a nested structure. An open circle is used before each item in the list. This is made using **<ul class="b">** in the stylesheet.

```
ul.b {
 list-style-type: circle;
 }
```

XML DocBook

Use tag **<itemizedlist>** in a nested structure. This will automatically increase the bullet level.

For this tag, the XML stylesheet must reflect the CSS properties defined for the HTML element.

Bullet:3

Use this style to create a level 3 bullet list. You are permitted to use this, but try to avoid it, as it will increase the complexity of your text.

HTML

In HTML, tags **<ul>** and **<li>** are used in a nested structure. An rectangle is used before each item in the list. This is made using **<ul class="c">** in the stylesheet.

```
ul.c {
 list-style-type: square;
 }
```

XML DocBook

Use tag **<itemizedlist>** in a nested structure. This will automatically increase the bullet level.

For this tag, the XML stylesheet must reflect the CSS properties defined for the HTML element.

List:Number

This style is used to make numbered lists for procedures etc.

Every time a new numbered list is inserted into the document, the numbering must automatically restart from 1.

HTML

Bullet lists are created using HTML tags **<ol>** and one or more **<li>**. Observe the following stylesheet properties:

```
ol {
 margin-top: 4px;
 margin-right: 0px;
 margin-bottom: 4px;
 margin-left: 25px;
 }
```

The **<li>** properties are provided in the specifications for *Bullet:1* on page 24.

Each **<li>** may contain other HTML tags, including **<p>**.

If a title is used above the list, use style **GenericTitle**.

→ *GenericTitle* on page 36

XML DocBook

Use the **<orderedlist>** element to create a numbered list, or the **<procedure>** element to create a procedure. These shall have the same appearance. Both these can be provided with a **<title>**.

For this tag, the XML stylesheet must reflect the CSS properties defined for the HTML element.

Special presentation for cable lists in XML DocBook

For cable lists, the role **<orderedlist role=”cable”>** is provided in XML DocBook. This will present the numbered list with a capital **C** before each digit.

Continued numbering in XML DocBook

Normally, the numbering restarts at the beginning of each new ordered list. If you want a new ordered list to continue numbering where the previous ordered list left off, press **Ctrl-D** and use **<orderedlist continuation=”continues”>**.

Nested procedures

A procedure within a procedure is known as a nested procedure. Nested procedures shall use numeration **a**, **b**, **c** etc. using lower alpha characters, and each line shall be indented with 8 mm from the left text margin.

In XML Docbook, use **<procedure>** within a procedure **<step>**, or **<substeps>** within a procedure **<step>**.

Note

You are only permitted to nest procedures in one level. Too many levels will confuse the reader.

List:SubLetter

This style is used below a **List:Number** paragraph when a main numbered or bullet list must be subdivided and the sub-list must be numbered.

Every time a new sub-lettered list is inserted into the document or into a numbered list, the alphanumerical sequence must automatically restart from “a”.

HTML

In HTML, tags **<ol>** and **<li>** are used in a nested structure. This is made using a class in the stylesheet.

```
ol.alpha {
 list-style-type: lower-alpha;
 }
```

XML DocBook

Sub-letter lists are created automatically in XML DocBook when an **<orderedlist>** is nested within an **<orderedlist>** or a **<procedure>**.

The lower case letter may be set manually using attribute **numeration = loweralpha**.

For this tag, the XML stylesheet must reflect the CSS properties defined for the HTML element.

List:SubRoman

This style is used below a **List:SubLetter** paragraph when the major list must be subdivided and the sub-list must also be numbered.

Every time a new sub-lettered list is inserted into the document or into a numbered list, the alphanumerical sequence must automatically restart from “a”.

HTML

In HTML, tags **<ol>** and **<li>** are used in a nested structure. This is made using a class in the stylesheet.

```
ol.alpha {
 list-style-type: lower-alpha;
 }
```

XML DocBook

Sub-letter lists are created automatically in XML DocBook when an **<orderedlist>** is nested within an **<orderedlist>** or a **<procedure>**. The lower case letter may be set manually using attribute **numeration = lowerroman**.

For this tag, the XML stylesheet must reflect the CSS properties defined for the HTML element.

List:Comment

This style is used in numbered list whenever a comment, a brief description or other minor explanations are required between the specific numbered tasks. When a **List:Comment** is inserted into a numbered list, for example a procedure, the numbers are not reset.

HTML

In HTML, insert a **<P>** into the list structure.

XML DocBook

Use multiple **<para>** elements in a **<itemizedlist>**, **<orderedlist>** or **<procedure>**. This will automatically create the correct appearance.

Special functionality for XML DocBook

This feature is automatically implemented in XML DocBook using nested lists and paragraphs within each **<listitem>** or **<step>**. The XML stylesheets support this for both ordered and numbered lists in three levels.

Caption styles

Captions are used to identify tables and illustrations.

Note

The use of figure and table captions is optional.

When a table or illustration is placed into the document, the caption can be located as follows:

- Aligned left above the table or illustration
- At the left or right side of an illustration
- At the left below the table or illustration
- Centred below the table or illustration

The captions can be numbered.

FigCap:Left

This style is used for captions positioned left aligned above or below an illustrations.

Note that the word “Figure” is written with a upper case F, and that the word must not be abbreviated.

Note

Figures and tables are numbered individually starting with 1 at the beginning of each book and document.

The "FigCap:Left" and "FigCap:Wide" styles can both be used in the same document. The sequence of the numbering must not be effected when these styles are used.

HTML

In HTML, use **<p class="caption">**.

```
P.caption {
 font-family: Verdana, Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
 font-size: 10pt;
 font-weight: normal;
 font-style: italic;
 text-align: left;
 color: #000080;
 line-height: 140%;
 margin-top: 5px;
 margin-right: 0px;
 margin-bottom: 0px;
 margin-left: 0px;
 }
```

XML DocBook

Use the **<title>** element in **<figure>**. If the caption is omitted, use the **<informalfigure>** element.

For this tag, the XML stylesheet must reflect the CSS properties defined for the HTML element.

FigCap:Wide

This style is used for captions positioned above, below or on the left side of illustrations.

Note

Figures and tables are numbered individually starting with 1 at the beginning of each book and document.

The "FigCap:Left" and "FigCap:Wide" styles can both be used in the same document. The sequence of the numbering must not be effected when these styles are used.

HTML

See *FigCap:Left* on page 29.

XML DocBook

Use the **<title>** element in **<figure>**. Only the layout specified for **FigCap:Left** is used. If the caption is omitted, use the **<informalfigure>** element.

TableCap:Left

This style is used for table captions positioned left aligned above or below a table.

Note that the word “Table” is written with a upper case T, and that the word must not be abbreviated.

Note

Figures and tables are numbered individually starting with 1 at the beginning of each book and document.

The “TableCap:Left” and “TableCap:Wide” styles can both be used in the same document. The sequence of the numbering must not be effected when these styles are used.

HTML

See *FigCap:Left* on page 29.

XML DocBook

Use the **<title>** element in **<table>**. If the caption is omitted, use the **<informaltable>** element.

TableCap:Wide

This style is used for captions positioned above, below or on the left side of a table.

Note

Figures and tables are numbered individually starting with 1 at the beginning of each book and document.

The “TableCap:Left” and “TableCap:Wide” styles can both be used in the same document. The sequence of the numbering must not be effected when these styles are used.

HTML

See *FigCap:Left* on page 29.

XML DocBook

Use the **<title>** element in **<table>**. If the caption is omitted, use the **<informaltable>** element.

Styles for the Title page

PartNumber

Use this style to provide the product's part number (when applicable) on the **Title** page.

HTML

Use HTML tag **<p>** med **class = "PartNumber"**. Observe the following stylesheet properties:

```
P.PartNumber {
 font-family: Verdana, Helvetica, sans-serif;
 font-size: 12pt;
 font-weight: normal;
 color: #000080;
 margin-top: 0px;
 margin-right: 0px;
 margin-bottom: 12px;
 margin-left: 0px;
 }
```

XML DocBook

Use the **<invpartnumber>** element within **<bookinfo>**.

For this tag, the XML stylesheet must reflect the CSS properties defined for the HTML element.

ReleaseInfo

Use this style to provide product release information (when applicable) on the **Title** page.

HTML

Use HTML tag **<p class = "ReleaseInfo">**. Observe the following stylesheet properties:

```
P.ReleaseInfo {
 font-family: Verdana, Helvetica, sans-serif;
 font-size: 12pt;
 font-weight: normal;
 font-style: italic;
 color: #000080;
 margin-top: 0px;
 margin-right: 0px;
 margin-bottom: 12px;
 margin-left: 0px;
 }
```

XML DocBook

Use the **<releaseinfo>** element within **<bookinfo>**.

For this tag, the XML stylesheet must reflect the CSS properties defined for the HTML element.

Ingress

Use this style for text containing the ingress on the title page.

HTML

Use HTML tag **<p>** med **class = "Ingress"**. Observe the following stylesheet properties:

```
P.PartNumber {
 font-family: Verdana, Helvetica, sans-serif;
 font-size: 12pt;
 font-weight: normal;
 color: #000080;
 margin-top: 0px;
 margin-right: 0px;
 margin-bottom: 12px;
 margin-left: 0px;
 }
```

XML DocBook

Use one or more **<para>** elements inside a **<abstract>** element within **<bookinfo>**.

For this tag, the XML stylesheet must reflect the CSS properties defined for the HTML element.

Heading styles

Note

All heading titles shall be written using "sentence case" with only the first character in upper case. Remaining characters are all lower case, except for names.

Example: This is a typical title

Head:1 / Heading 1

HTML

In HTML, tag **<h1>** is used. The stylesheet defines the following properties:

```
h1 {
 font-family: Verdana, Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
 font-size: 25pt;
 font-weight: normal;
 color: #9d0a0e;
 margin-top: 0px;
 margin-right: 0px;
 margin-bottom: 12px;
 margin-left: 0px;
 padding-bottom: 8px;
 border-bottom-width: 1px;
 border-bottom-style: dashed;
 border-bottom-color: #9d0a0e;
```

```
}
```

XML DocBook

Use the **<title>** tag at the top of each chapter or section tag. The level will automatically be adjusted depending on the context. To switch numbering on or off, use the relevant style sheet. You can force sections to start at the top of a new page by using **<section role="newpage">**.

For this tag, the XML stylesheet must reflect the CSS properties defined for the HTML element.

Head:2 / Heading 2

Head:2 is the second level of headings, normally referred to as **Level 2**. In templates for *Microsoft Word* the proprietary style **Heading 2** is provided as well.

HTML

In HTML, tag **<h2>** is used. The stylesheet defines the following properties:

```
h2 {
 font-family: Verdana, Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
 font-size: 18pt;
 font-weight: normal;
 color: #000080;
 margin-top: 24px;
 margin-right: 0px;
 margin-bottom: 8px;
 margin-left: 0px;
 }
```

XML DocBook

Use the **<title>** tag at the top of each chapter or section tag. The level will automatically be adjusted depending on the context. To switch numbering on or off, use the relevant style sheet. You can force sections to start at the top of a new page by using **<section role="newpage">**.

For this tag, the XML stylesheet must reflect the CSS properties defined for the HTML element.

Head:3 / Heading 3

Head:3 is the third level of headings, normally referred to as **Level 3**. In templates for *Microsoft Word* the proprietary style **Heading 3** is provided as well.

HTML

In HTML, tag **<h3>** is used. The stylesheet defines the following properties:

```
h3 {
 font-family:  Verdana, Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
 font-size: 14pt;
 font-weight: normal;
```

```
color: #000080;
margin-top: 20px;
margin-right: 0px;
margin-bottom: 5px;
margin-left: 0px;
}
```

XML DocBook

Use the **<title>** tag at the top of each chapter or section tag. The level will automatically be adjusted depending on the context. To switch numbering on or off, use the relevant style sheet. You can force sections to start at the top of a new page by using **<section role="newpage">**.

For this tag, the XML stylesheet must reflect the CSS properties defined for the HTML element.

Head:4 / Heading 4

Head:4 is the fourth level of headings, normally referred to as **Level 4**. In templates for *Microsoft Word* the proprietary style **Heading 4** is provided as well.

HTML

In HTML, tag **<h4>** is used. The stylesheet defines the following properties:

```
h4 {
 font-family:  Verdana, Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
 font-size: 12pt;
 font-weight: normal;
 color: #000080;
 margin-top: 15px;
 margin-right: 0px;
 margin-bottom: 5px;
 margin-left: 0px;
 }
```

XML DocBook

Use the **<title>** tag at the top of each chapter or section tag. The level will automatically be adjusted depending on the context. To switch numbering on or off, use the relevant style sheet. You can force sections to start at the top of a new page by using **<section role="newpage">**.

For this tag, the XML stylesheet must reflect the CSS properties defined for the HTML element.

Head:Centre

This is a special heading. It is centred between the page margins. It is only intended as headings in the front matters of a document, and as a heading for the index at the back of the document. One typical use is for the phrase **Table of contents**. This style shall not contain any number.

HTML

This style is not used.

XML DocBook

Applied automatically as **<title>** the table of contents, and **<title>** in index.

GenericTitle

This is a generic heading used wherever a small heading is required to increase readability or simply to enhance the structure. The headings applied with this template will not be listed in the table of contents. This style shall not contain any number.

HTML

This style is implemented using **<h5 class="GenericTitle">**. The stylesheet defines the following properties:

```
h5.GenericTitle {
 font-family: Verdana, Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
 font-size: 10pt;
 font-weight: normal;
 font-style: italic;
 color: #000080;
 margin-top: 10px;
 margin-right: 0px;
 margin-bottom: 0px;
 margin-left: 0px;
 }
```

XML DocBook

This title layout is used in the **<bridgehead>** and as **<title>** in itemized lists, ordered lists, procedures and formal paragraphs.

The same title layout can be achieved using the following sgmltag:

<para><phrase role="bridgehead">Title text</phrase></para>

For this tag, the XML stylesheet must reflect the CSS properties defined for the HTML element.

Admonition styles

Three admonitions are defined; **Remark:Note**, **Remark:Caution** and **Remark:Warning**.

Remark:Note

A **Note** is used to draw the reader's attention to a comment or some important information.

HTML

In HTML, two tags are required to make a note. These are:

- The **<h5 class=”note”>** sgmltag provides the layout for the note header.
- The **<p class=”note”>** sgmltag provides the layout for the text inside the note.

The stylesheet codes are:

```
h5.note {
 font-family: Verdana, Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
 font-size: 11pt;
 font-weight: bold;
 font-style: italic;
 color: #000080;
 margin-top: 10px;
 margin-right: 0px;
 margin-bottom: 0px;
 margin-left: 0px;
 }
P.note {
 font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
 font-size: 10pt;
 font-weight: normal;
 font-style: italic;
 text-align: left;
 color: black;
 line-height: 140%;
 margin-top: 5px;
 margin-right: 30px;
 margin-bottom: 10px;
 margin-left: 30px;
 }
```

XML DocBook

Use element **<note>**, which may contain one or more **<para>** elements.

For this tag, the XML stylesheet must reflect the CSS properties defined for the HTML element.

Remark:Caution

A **Caution** is used to warn the reader that a risk of damage to the equipment exists if care is not exercised.

HTML

In HTML, two tags are required to make a caution. These are:

- The **<h5 class=”caution”>** sgmltag provides the layout for the caution header.
- The **<p class=”caution”>** sgmltag provides the layout for the text inside the caution.

The stylesheet codes are:

```
h5.caution {
 font-family: Verdana, Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
 font-size: 12pt;
 font-weight: bold;
```

```
 font-style: italic;
 color: #000080;
 margin-top: 10px;
 margin-right: 0px;
 margin-bottom: 0px;
 margin-left: 0px;
 }
P.caution {
 font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
 font-size: 12pt;
 font-weight: normal;
 font-style: italic;
 text-align: left;
 color: black;
 line-height: 140%;
 margin-top: 5px;
 margin-right: 30px;
 margin-bottom: 10px;
 margin-left: 30px;
 }
```

XML DocBook

Use element **<caution>**, which may contain one or more **<para>** elements.

For this tag, the XML stylesheet must reflect the CSS properties defined for the HTML element.

Note that a variation to the defined layout is permitted in XML DocBook. This variation allows the word “Caution” to be inserted at the left side of the top border line.

Caution

This is an example.

Remark:Warning

A **Warning** should only be used when it is necessary to warn personnel that a risk of injury or death exists if care is not exercised.

HTML

In HTML, two tags are required to make a warning. These are:

- The **<h5 class=”warning”>** sgmltag provides the layout for the warning header.
- The **<p class=”warning”>** sgmltag provides the layout for the text inside the warning.

The stylesheet codes are:

```
h5.warning {
 font-family: Verdana, Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
 font-size: 12pt;
 font-weight: bold;
 font-style: italic;
 color: #000080;
 margin-top: 10px;
 margin-right: 0px;
```

```
 margin-bottom: 0px;
 margin-left: 0px;
 }
P.warning {
 font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
 font-size: 12pt;
 font-weight: bold;
 font-style: italic;
 text-align: left;
 color: black;
 line-height: 140%;
 margin-top: 5px;
 margin-right: 30px;
 margin-bottom: 10px;
 margin-left: 30px;
 }
```

XML DocBook

Use element **<warning>**, which may contain one or more **<para>** elements.

For this tag, the XML stylesheet must reflect the CSS properties defined for the HTML element.

Note that a variation to this layout is permitted in XML DocBook. This variation allows the word “Warning” to be inserted at the left side of the top border line.

Special styles

Topics

- *Comment* on page 39
- *Example* on page 40

Comment

This is a general style for adding comments to the text. The information is omitted from the document printout by hiding the style from view.

HTML

Use the standard sgmltag for comments provided by the HTML definitions.

XML DocBook

Use function **Insert →Comment**.

You can also apply profile **Infotype=”Comment”** to any element, provided that the profile has been defined for the current document.

As an additional function, you can use tag **<remark>**. This will only be visible if attribute **<status=“draft”>** in any **<book>**, **<chapter>** or **<section>**.

Example

This is a general style for adding examples to the text.

The examples are numbered. In order to distinguish the contents of the example from the rest of the text, the entire example (with all text inside), except the tile, is indented 1 cm from left and right margin.

HTML

In HTML use **<p class="example">** with title **<h5 class="GenericTitle">**. The stylesheet defines the class as follows:

```
P.example {
 font-family: Verdana, Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
 font-size: 8pt; (or 80%)
 font-weight: normal;
 color: black;
 line-height: 140%;
 margin-top: 5px;
 margin-right: 25px;
 margin-bottom: 0px;
 margin-left: 25px;
 }
```

→ *GenericTitle* on page 36

XML DocBook

Use tag **<example>**.

For this tag, the XML stylesheet must reflect the CSS properties defined for the HTML element.

Semantic elements

For semantic elements in XML Docbook, the following specifications apply.

Default XML elements, DocBook

These are the semantic elements used in the DocBook DTD.

1. **<application>**: Standard typeface, italics
2. **<command>**: Monospace
3. **<computeroutput>**: Monospace
4. **<errorcode>**: No specific formatting
5. **<errorname>**: Standard typeface, bold
6. **<errortype>**: Standard typeface, bold
7. **<filename>**: Monospace
8. **<guibutton>**: Standard typeface, size 90%, bold

9 **<guiicon>**: Standard typeface, size 90%, bold

10 **<guilabel>**: Standard typeface, size 90%, bold

11 **<guimenu>**: Standard typeface, size 90%, bold

12 **<guimenuitem>**: Standard typeface, size 90%, bold

When **<guimenuitem>** is used immediately after a **<guimenu>**, an arrow is placed before the text within the **<guimenuitem>** element.

13 **<guisubmenu>**: Standard typeface, size 90%, bold

When **<guisubmenu>** is used immediately after a **<guimenu>**, an arrow is placed before the text within the **<guimenuitem>** element.

14 **<keycap>**: Verdana bold, 9 pt

15 **<keycombo>**: Arial bold, 9 pt

When two **<keycap>** elements are placed inside a **<keycombo>**, a + character is place before the text in the second **<keycap>**.

16 **<markup>**: No specific formatting

17 **<prompt>**: No specific formatting

18 **<sgmltag>**: Standard typeface, bold

19 **<userinput>**: Monospace

Special roles

The following special classes have been applied.

1 **<role="bridgehead">**: Used inside **<phrase>** to provide the same layout as *GenericTitle* on page 36.

2 **<role="sectitle">**: Used inside **<phrase>** when identifying a named section titles. Use standard typeface, italics.

3 **<role="doctitle">**: Used inside **<phrase>** when identifying a named document title. Use standard typeface, italics.

4 **<role="mode">**: Used inside **<phrase>** when identifying a named operational or presentation mode. Use standard typeface, italics.

5 **<role="cable">**: Used in **<orderedlist role="cable">** to present a list of cables. See *List:Number* on page 26.

6 **<role="related">**: Used in **<itemizedlist role="related">** to provide a visible reference to other information. The "bullet" characters in the list are replaced with small arrows: →. See *Bullet:1* on page 24.

7 **<role="indent">**: Used in **<para role="indent">** to provide indented body text. See *Normal* on page 18

8 **<role="smalltext">**:

- Used in **<para role="smalltext">** to provide smaller body text. See *NormalSmall* on page 20.

  Note that the roles "indent" and "smalltext" can be combined for indented smaller text using **<para role="indent smalltext">**.

- Used in **<programlisting role=”smalltext”>** to provide smaller text. See *Programlisting* on page 23.
- Used in **<table role=”smalltext”>** and **<informaltable role=”smalltext”>** to provide smaller text in the table cells.

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